

LAWRENCE, K. T.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 19, 1857.

General Agent.

New and Important Enterprise.

On Tuesday the 8th instant, pursuant to public notice, the citizens of Leavenworth city assembled at the Union Church to organize a company to construct a Railroad from that city to Old Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas River.

The Rev. M. M. Hann was called to the Chair, and H. Allen appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained, a committee of three was appointed to draft a Constitution for the organization of a company, and the meeting adjourned to meet on the 9th instant, at the Pennsylvania house, at seven o'clock, P. M., at which hour the meeting assembled, pursuant to adjournment, the Rev. Mr. Hann in the Chair—some thirty or forty persons having subscribed stock to said association.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of a Constitution, being called to meet on the 9th instant, at the Pennsylvania house, at seven o'clock, P. M., at which hour the meeting assembled, pursuant to adjournment, the Rev. Mr. Hann in the Chair—some thirty or forty persons having subscribed stock to said association.

Whereupon, Dr. John B. Chapman was unanimously elected President of the Leavenworth and Fort Gibson Railroad Company, and J. C. Green, Adam Fisher, F. P. Whitteher, M. M. Hann, James Darragh, Hudson Burress, and H. C. Justice, Directors—the President and Directors having full power and authority, by virtue of the Constitution, to carry out the designs of the company until their successors are elected.

On motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

M. M. HANN, Chairman.

H. ALLEN, Secretary.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 10th, 1857.

The Board of Directors of the Leavenworth and Fort Gibson Railroad Company met at the Pennsylvania house, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and proceeded to the discharge of their duties.

Present, Dr. J. B. Chapman, President; F. P. Whitteher, M. M. Hann, H. Burress, James Darragh, H. C. Justice, J. C. Green, and Adam Fisher, Directors.

The Board made a number of orders, and among other things, appointed the following officers of the company: H. Allen, Secretary; Luther L. Todd, Treasurer; and John C. McCarthy, Chief Engineer of the line of Road from Leavenworth to Fort Gibson.

Dr. J. B. Chapman and M. M. Hann, were appointed Delegates to the Cherokee and Osage nations of Indians to negotiate for the right of way, and a donation of land from said nations, and to procure a Charter from the Legislature, of the Cherokee Indians to said Company.

Messrs. Justice, Burress, and Hann, were appointed a committee on petitions to Congress and the Legislature, for a charter and donation of land.

Messrs. Chapman and Green were appointed a committee to procure a Charter for the Constitution now adopted.

The Secretary is required to keep the books open for signatures to the association; and Messrs. Green and Hann are appointed agents to solicit subscriptions of stock.

After performing various other duties, the Board adjourned, to meet at the President's office on the 2d Monday in January next.

The Rev. Mr. Hann, and Dr. Chapman, leave immediately for the Osage and Cherokee nations, and the intermediate places, to negotiate for land, depots, the right of way, &c.

JOHN B. CHAPMAN, President.

H. ALLEN, Secretary.

Gov. Walker.

We extract the following paragraph, written to the N. Y. Times on the 10th, from Leavenworth, in regard to Gov. WALKER. We have not a doubt but the writer has been behind the curtain, and understands what he is writing. He says:

"He, Gov. Walker, acknowledged that he did not understand the true nature of the political aspect of the parties on his arrival; but that he now sees wherein the people have suffered, how they have suffered, and from what causes. He frankly admits, with a generosity that with some may appear humiliating, that his party have much to answer for in keeping up the troubles that have so long agitated this beautiful spot of earth, and that though Senator Douglas may be working with his tools and minions to defeat the people in their desire to organize according to the true Democratic principles of Washington, Jefferson and the great rights of the party, irrespective of the 'peculiar institutions,' the Governor will act in such a manner as that the whole people may see that he is seeking their best interest and future greatness. In giving out his views upon the subject, error has been seen, and Kansas has suffered, and he is really equal to, as he touches upon the sufferings, trials, and condition of things of the past year or two."

Very Correct.

The Correspondent of the New York Courier very correctly says—

"At no time since the difficulties in Kansas originated, are we so likely to have a candid discussion of their origin and remedy as at the present. The political parties are breaking loose from party trammels and we find a large majority of the press in the North in favor of making Kansas a free State, as was strongly expressed by their desire in the late elections."

A New Mail Route.

The Postmaster at this place has received notice of a new mail route which is soon to go into operation, between Leavenworth and Olathe, when the Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad is completed this will be an accommodation for Northern mail matter.—Olathe Herald.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 27, 1857.

Mr. Editor.—At one o'clock yesterday Governor Walker had his first interview with the President, and after a conference which lasted some five hours they parted to sleep upon the Kansas question, which has now assumed the Democratic party a gloomy and threatening aspect. The President and Cabinet had endorsed the action of the Constitutional Convention, and approved of the plan for submitting the slavery clause to the people. Gov. Walker pronounces it an "outrage upon the people of Kansas, and a shameless violation of all the principles of free government." He declares himself "absolutely opposed to the Constitution, and stands pledged to defeat it."

An effort on the part of Congress, he says, "to force that Constitution on the people of Kansas without their voice being heard for, or against it, will surely be followed by rebellion and bloody civil war." He describes the opposition to it as almost universal. Thus is the Cabinet and Gov. Walker brought in direct opposition to the questions involved in the government of our Territory.

I saw Gov. WALKER to-day. He gave me to understand that the President and Cabinet are opposed to his views; but the Governor declared to me that he would fight his BROTHERS TO THE PEOPLE AGAINST ALL OPPOSITION.

Whether Gov. Walker will be able to impress his views upon the Administration in regard to Kansas is to be seen; he told me that the reason he did not call a session of the Legislature before he left Kansas, was that "upon an examination of the Organic Act he became fully satisfied that a call for a special session of the Legislature would not afford relief to the people of Kansas, as the old members of the House would convene under the call, and that was not desired by us."

In the present aspect of things here, it is certain that no State government can be formed under that Constitution without a division of the Democratic party; and in fact in any event I cannot see how that party can remain united. Some here propose that as soon as the Kansas Constitutions are presented to Congress, that they refer them back to the people, together with a law framed upon the Union.

But as the controversy between Walker and the Cabinet will probably be transferred to Congress, and the Constitution will be "the bones of contention" for several months, it is believed here by many that the people of Kansas will have the matter in their own hands if the Legislature, when it assembles in January, will do its duty. The Constitution provides that no amendments shall be made for several years. One of the papers of this city suggests the following.

"On the face of these provisions, the power to change their institutions seems to be absolutely denied to the people of Kansas for the long term of eight years; and such was, doubtless, the intention of the Leavenworth Convention.

To repeal the ordinance would justly attach to such an attempt to alter the popular will, it is said that, though the particular time and a particular method for amendments to be submitted by the Legislature, amendments are still possible in another mode, at any time, and by mere majorities, viz: by a call of a new Convention to revise the Constitution.

This view of the subject is clearly correct, and is sustained by numerous precedents, and, among others, by a recent case in the great State of New York.

While, therefore, we believe that the Leavenworth politicians intended to bind the people in Kansas, and we are happy to concur with Democratic authorities in maintaining that, if the worst comes to the worst, they have failed to do so, and that a majority of the people of Kansas may, at any time hereafter effect a change in the form of their government, we believe that they will make no interference with the call of a mere majority vote of the Legislature.

Upon general principles, and looking to the respect for independence and the rights of the people of Kansas, it is indispensable that the right of the people to alter their forms of Government, at all times, should be maintained, as inalienable and indefeasible. Especially is it the duty devolve upon the Republican party, which is the party of the People and of Liberty, and which is burdened with the defence of no vested wrongs.

Upon a view of the whole matter, we are decidedly in favor of the people of Kansas, and we are glad to see the Democratic press familiarizing the public mind with the true idea, that all attempts to hedge in any particular institutions beyond the popular reach, by constitutional guards, are vain and futile.

We accept, cheerfully and without reserve, the political doctrine that State Legislatures may, at any time, summon Conventions to revise Constitutions, subject only to the ratification of the people.

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THE ELECTIONS IN EVERY Northern State are now over, and there is no further occasion for flippant sneers about "bleeding Kansas." The time has come when the actual condition of things in that Territory should be honestly recognized, and fairly dealt with, unless there be a deliberate purpose to bring on a bloody secession. It is, therefore, the very insanity of folly, to imagine that the scheme concocted by the Leavenworth Convention for fastening Slavery upon Kansas, will be successfully carried out. Just as sure as there is a sun in the heavens, that plot of crime, which has been so long and so successfully and consummated by the Federal Government, will be resisted by the people of Kansas, and resisted to the death. To shut the eyes to this fact is to trifle with the vital interests of the country.

What has that Convention done? It has deliberately set to work to organize a war upon the people of Kansas, and compel them to submit to an institution they do not want and will not have. In seeking to effect this, it has exercised an almost infernal art. To do something towards saving appearances it has provided certain sections of the law, ostensibly legalizing Slavery and making Slavery property inviolable, shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection; but it has given the people no opportunity to vote upon the Constitution at large, although the instrument contains clauses under which slaves may be held—one in particular legalizing all the past acts of the so-called Territorial Legislature, the Slave Code of course included. This clause, alone—especially when the judges in the Dred Scott decision, and of Mr. Buchanan in his Connecticut letter, that Slavery exists in the Territories by force of the Federal Constitution—would furnish the institution upon which the State must rest its entire support. The Territorial Legislature, everything that is not expressly prohibited or superseded by the State Constitution. The Leavenworth Convention denies the people all opportunity to establish such a prohibition, and thus fix the issue. To compel the people to submit to this, is to compel its submission to the Legislature, and that is not desired by us."

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The following call appears in the papers published in the States. It shows that the masses are moving in the right direction. While our friends show proper alarm in the States, and are disposed to be active in our favor, we must not neglect any effort in our power to help ourselves. The call for a Mass Convention is as follows:

"The undersigned, citizens of the United States, irrespective of parties, respectfully request a General Convention of the friends of Free Kansas throughout the Union, at the city of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 16th and 17th days of December, at 9 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of organizing public sentiment, against such an attempted defrauding and subjugating of the people of that Territory, and to adopt such other measures for securing their rights, and those of the free people of these States, as may be deemed necessary; in the meantime, immediate petitions to Congress from the people of every neighborhood against this master-piece of infamy, are urgently recommended. 'Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty.'"

THE ELECTIONS IN EVERY Northern State are now over, and there is no further occasion for flippant sneers about "bleeding Kansas." The time has come when the actual condition of things in that Territory should be honestly recognized, and fairly dealt with, unless there be a deliberate purpose to bring on a bloody secession. It is, therefore, the very insanity of folly, to imagine that the scheme concocted by the Leavenworth Convention for fastening Slavery upon Kansas, will be successfully carried out. Just as sure as there is a sun in the heavens, that plot of crime, which has been so long and so successfully and consummated by the Federal Government, will be resisted by the people of Kansas, and resisted to the death. To shut the eyes to this fact is to trifle with the vital interests of the country.

What has that Convention done? It has deliberately set to work to organize a war upon the people of Kansas, and compel them to submit to an institution they do not want and will not have. In seeking to effect this, it has exercised an almost infernal art. To do something towards saving appearances it has provided certain sections of the law, ostensibly legalizing Slavery and making Slavery property inviolable, shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection; but it has given the people no opportunity to vote upon the Constitution at large, although the instrument contains clauses under which slaves may be held—one in particular legalizing